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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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European Opinions on American Affairs.

THE DUTY OF ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

It is absolutely necessary that *the English Government should speedily decide on the policy it intends to follow with reference to the Southern Confederation of American States.* Owing to the contradictory legislation which the two parts of the dissevered Union have adopted on the subject of import duties the English exportor finds himself in the greatest perplexity, and the Government is exclusively able to remove his difficulty. The Southern States, which ultimately pay for British commodities in their cotton, are ready to admit them at a low and reasonable duty; but in the North a tariff has, in all probability, already been legalized, which all but closes against them the Northern and Western markets. So far as this, the question for the English ministers seems to be the simple one, *whether, in spite of grave objections, they will accept its liberal commercial policy as a reason for recognizing the Southern Union.* But the circumstances of the case are not yet completely stated. The Southern Confederacy has announced that it intends to treat the whole United States as a foreign community, and that goods coming into the South from the North and North-west will be considered by it as equally dutiable with shipments received through New Orleans. This consideration adds greatly to the distress of the English mercantile interest. Even supposing it could bear up against the heavy fiscal burdens imposed by the New Northern tariff, it is quite impossible that it can pay the double duty levied partly at the New York custom-house, and partly on all cargoes conveyed to the seceding States by the route of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Nay, it would appear as if goods shipped to New Orleans would, under present circumstances, pay duty first to the floating custom-house established by the Government of the old States at the mouth of the Mississippi, and next to the officers of the Southern Confederacy the moment the cargo is landed on the wharf. No doubt, such a state of things as this, injurious as it is, ought to be patiently borne by the English importer, *if it be no unreasonably prolonged. It seems, however, as if the Washington Government intended that it should endure indefinitely.* Up to the present moment, no mode of coercion has been mentioned by the persons mostly in Mr. Lincoln's favor, except the retention of Federal property in Southern defences and the compulsory levy of duties at Federal pots. This policy may obviously last for one year, two years, or a dozen; and it is a grave question whether foreign Powers are under any obligation to submit to it. If no point of time can be named at which it will come to an end, *is it not easy to see why England or France could not demand that the United States should either put down the rebellion by effectual measures, or else allow foreigners to deal with the new Confederacy as an independent State.* The difficulties growing out of conflicting claims of jurisdiction form always one of the most familiar knots which publicists are called upon to untie; but a new case arises when two Governments, without coming to blows or using any hostile measure against one another, actually exercise jurisdiction at one and the same point of territory. The old States cannot reasonably expect that they will be allowed to establish what will be, in effect, a blockade of the Southern ports without applying that active, coercive, and unremitting force of which international law rigorously requires the employment from the blockading Power.

These questions press the more urgently in proportion as hopes of a compromise become fainter and fainter. The body of mediators assembled by the Government of Virginia, under the name of the Peace Congress, has only succeeded in making a report through the accidental absence of one of the Republican delegates; and the report thus obtained merely suggests the arrangements which have already been mooted and laid aside in the Congress of the United States. In truth, there are but two or three resting-places between the extreme claims of the North and the extreme claims of the South; and as each of these has come in turn before the Senate and the House of Representatives, it has become clear that one party or the other considered it too great a concession. *It certainly seems as if the dispute had passed beyond the region of compromise and adjustment.* The Southern Confederacy has secured so many unexpected advantages through the apathy of Mr. Buchanan, and so many more through the suicidal fiscal legislation of the North, that it is not the least likely to stoop down from the commanding attitude at which it placed itself in the beginning of the rupture. On the other hand, the population of the Northern States seems to be more and more disinclined to give way without blows. It was long thought that the Republican party would be deserted by numbers of its adherents at the first election after the secession; but some local struggles which have just terminated actually show an increase of Republican votes. Mr. Lincoln will undoubtedly be followed by large numbers of his party whatever course he takes; but there are already signs that a considerable minority is determined to insist on measures which, though not admitted to deserve the name of coercion, will necessarily be the first step in a civil war.

If the politics of the Northern States become permanently separated from those of the South, it is not easy to say into what divisions the present Northern parties will break up. That there will ultimately be a disruption of the Republicans it is impossible to doubt, for no faction so large and so nearly universal has ever prevailed in America without ultimately separating into fragments from its own weight. Even thus early—even before Mr. Lincoln's policy was formally declared in America—there have been symptoms of serious disagreement. Some very powerful members of the Republican party, seconded by no inconsiderable following, are known to have tried their utmost to prevent Mr. Lincoln from placing Mr. Seward at the head of his Cabinet. *This distaste for Mr. Seward is not simply personal; it proceeds from a deep dislike of that policy of conciliating the South, and of endeavoring to stop short of extremities, which Mr. Seward, ever since Mr. Lincoln's success, has urgently recommended in his public addresses.—The mal-contents are therefore a war party, and they do not hesitate to declare that they do not greatly care what issue the war may have.* If they defeat the South in fair field, it is clear that the doom of slavery, even in the present slave States, is sealed. If, on the other hand, the seceding States succeed in making good their independence, the ultra faction in the North insists that it is infinitely preferable to continue national existence as a Confederacy of entirely free communities than to chafe under an unequal yoke with societies whose institutions are abhorrent to the freemen of a democracy based on the equality of rights. The existence of this dissident section is pointed out by the more moderate Republican newspaper as a lamentable proof of the progress made by Abolitionism, pure and simple, in the Republican ranks since Mr. Lincoln's election. It is, indeed, most natural that the extreme form of anti-slavery opinion should gather strength through the force of recent occurrences. Every taunt and boast of the Seceders, each disdainful rejection of the overtures of peace which proceed from the more timid Northerners, must add plausibility to the arguments of those who have always contended that there could be no peace with the slave-owner. There are men of much eloquence, and consequently of much influence, in the Northern States, who, though Americans born, have steadily refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, lest they should seem to pledge themselves against undertaking a root-and-branch extirpation of slavery if they should ever have it in their power. A year ago such persons, though to a certain extent admired and listened to, were regarded by the Republicans as dangerous allies, and by the mass of the people as half-mad incendiaries, but now that events are apparently tending to bring about the state of things which they always declared to be inevitable, it is not wonderful that increasing numbers of Americans should be tempted to look upon them as prophets. *The longer the present provisional relation of North and South is continued, the more probable will be the consolidation of a great Northern party, sworn to re-admit the seceding States to the Union on no terms except entire submission, or else to separate from them forever.*

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

[From the London Shipping Gazette.]

We give elsewhere *in extenso* the act of the Montgomery Convention for the establishment of the free navigation of the Mississippi. This act, which is framed in a liberal spirit, provides for the free transit of vessels and their cargoes from port to port, within the limits of the Confederacy, "without any duty or hindrance except light money, pilotage, and other like charges." The importance of this measure will be at once perceived by all acquainted with the features of the American trade, and who know, as we pointed out two months since, that *the grand object of the Southern States is to make the Mississippi the highway of the great trade of the West, and so divert that commerce from the ports of the Atlantic to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico.*

A Border Slave State Convention.

The Louisville *Democrat* opens an article, under the above heading, as follows:

We deem it highly important that a Convention of this sort was called, and called promptly. It is the desire of the Union men of the Border States, and it would be an unnatural proceed for Kentucky to hold back. It is the duty of the Union men to omit no expedient that promises a settlement of our difficulties. The question now is with our friends of the Free States, what do the Border Slave States judge necessary for themselves, and what do they deem necessary to restore this Union to its integrity on fair basis, so that all can rejoin it without humiliation. It is important that these States hold counsel by themselves, without the interference of others, and publish own to the world their programme. On them rests to-day the great duty of mediators. They have a right to be heard by both sides, nor will that right be questioned. They have taken no rash or precipitate action; they have disobeyed no law, nor repudiated any constitutional obligation. They have suffered more from ill conduct of a part of the Free States than their brethren further South. They have often spent their treasure and blood for it. They are not willing to surrender their rights or the Union. They intend to have both, and it is right and proper that they, having a deep interest in these objects, should calmly consider what should be done, and let all sections of the Union see the result.

Cowardly Brutality of a Traitor.

The Green Bay *Free Press* gives the following notice to the infamous traitor, the late Gen. David B. Twiggs:

To many of our older citizens Gen. Twiggs is well known. Thirty odd years ago he was stationed here, in command of fort Howard. Invested with supreme trust in this then new country, with little or no Government other than martial law, examples of his vindictive and barbarous conduct live in the memory of some of the old residents with bitter distinctness.—There are no brilliant deeds of heroism in his history, asin most American officers of his age, to dazzle or avert the eyes bent upon his early infamy and wanton barbarism. A long life of service in the army, mostly in frontier stations, has afforded means of gratification to his tyrant nature; but in his profession his cowardice shielded him from danger more successfully than his vanity stimulated him to his distinction. In his intercourse with civilians, he was supercilious and overbearing. In his conduct to his soldiers, he was the merciless tyrant and taskmaster. He was constantly embroiled in feuds without cause of complaint; his command was never without its victims of his cruelty and oppression.

In 1828, a soldier named Prestige, smarting under the infliction of punishment more severe than usual, determined to take his life. Making his preparations with extraordinary care, Prestige watched his opportunity when Twiggs was asleep in his quarters one afternoon, and stealthily creeping to his bedside, placed the muzzle of a heavily-loaded musket to his ear, and commended his soul to the keeping of the infernal regions. By some strange accident the musket missed fire; but the snapping of the gun awoke the sleeper, and seizing the musket by the muzzle he brained the soldier at a blow, leaving him for dead. So far it was all right; doubtless the outraged but treacherous soldier deserved to suffer death. His skull was smashed in by the gunlock; but he lived—lived to suffer a complication of horrors sickening to think of. The ball of the wounded man was trepanned by Dr. Foot—an excellent surgeon and man; and while the patient was under his immediate care his condition was comfortable. But scarcely had he commenced to convalescence, when Twiggs began a series—a system—of cruelties and enormities unparallcled in the annals of vindictive persecution. Before his reason was entirely regulated, the suffering soldier was severely cowhided once every day, either by the hand of the tyrant himself, or by his orders and in his presence. He was confined in the dungeon, fed like a beast upon uncooked food, denied any comfort or convenience suitable to man, and worried and exasperated with taunts and curses, as a sauce to his coarser punishment. In the Fall or Autumn of the year the troops at Fort Howard were ordered to the Portage to establish Fort Winnebago. Prestige, feeble with famine and brutal chastisement, crippled with chains and laden with burden, was forced to march under guard through 150 miles of wilderness. Once, when a pitying fellow-soldier relieved his fainting victim of part of his burden for a while, he was kicked and cursed for a scoundrel for his impertinent humanity. Arrived at the Portage, he was not permitted the course comforts of his fellows, but chained to a tree like a beast. In this condition he was kept through a severe Winter, without shelter or protection other than one blanket and a shed of slabs which some other soldiers were suffered to build around him. It is said that the villain Twiggs, never passed the lair without bestowing upon his suffering victim, nauseous with filth and alive with vermin, a blow, or a kick and a curse. In the Spring of 1829, when the soldier's enlistment expired, and the tyrant could no longer retain him for his private persecution and revenge, his head was shaved and he was drummed out of the service. But the malice of the coward did not end there. When he could no longer reach him by his own arbitrary schemes of torture, he sent him under guard to this city and surrendered him to the civil authorities to be tried for his attempt on the dastard's life. He was tried, and sentenced by Judge Doty to to five years' imprisonment in the county jail; but only a short time elapsed when a proper representation of the facts was made to President Jackson, and he was pardoned and set at liberty.

☞ The story of the airs put on by a spry young lady because her father, a worthy blacksmith in the western part of our State, had "*struck ile*," suggests an editorial in the Hartford *Courant* on the way people "show off" when they get rich. We clip a paragraph:

"When a man has *struck ile* himself, by his own perseverance and industry, we like to see him use it well, and if necessary, even for his own enjoyment. But we want to see him bring up his children as he was brought up himself, *to work.* Let them be taught to use their own perseverance and industry and *strike ile* for themselves. It will be of more use to their characters and future destiny than if "Dad" had struck it for them. Every one who treads God's earth, and breathes God's air, should feel it to be a duty to work—to make the world better for having lived in it—to be of some use in his day and generation. Let every one labor with his mind, if he does not with his hands. It is a sin and a shame for stalwart men and women to fold up their hands and sit idle, merely because "*Dad has struck ile.*"

GOOD MORNING.

"Oh, I am so happy!" a little girl said,
As she sprang, like a lark, from a low trundle bed;
"'Tis morning—bright morning! Good morning, papa!
O, give me one kiss for good morning, mamma!
Only just look at my pretty canary,
Chirping his sweet 'Good morning to Mary;'
The sun is peeping straight into my eyes—
Good morning to you, Mr. Sun, for you rise
Early to wake my birdie and me,
And make us happy as happy can be."

"Happy you may be, my dear little girl,"
As the mother struck softly a clustering curl—
"Happy you can be—but think of the One
Who wakened, this morning, both you and the sun."
The girl turned her bright eyes with a nod:
"Ma, may I say, then, good morning to God?"
"Yes, little darling one, surely you may;
Kneel as you kneel every morning to pray."
Mary knelt solemnly down, with her eyes
Looking up—earnestly—into the skies.

And two little hands, that were folded together,
Softly she laid on the lap of her mother,
"Good morning, dear Father in Heaven," she said,
"I thank thee for watching my snug little bed,
For taking good care of me all the dark night,
And waking me up with the beautiful light;
O, keep me from naughtiness all the long day,
Dear Father, who taught little children to pray!"
An angel looked down in the sunshine and smiled,
But she saw not the angel, that beautiful child!

How an Old Sailor Talked to a Child.

We clip the following from Mrs. Stowe's Story, now being published in the New York *Independent*. It is an old sailor talking to his grand-daughter:

"Father," said Sally, "how many things there must be at the bottom of the sea—so many ships are sunk with all their fine things on board? Why don't people contrive some way to go down and get them?"

"They do, child," said Captain Kittridge; "they have diving bells, and men go down in 'em with caps over their faces, and long tubes to get air through, and they walk about on the bottom of the ocean."

"Did you ever go down in one, father?"

"Why yes, child, to be sure; and strange enough it was, to be sure.—There you could see great big sea critters, with ever so many eyes and long arms, swimming right up to catch you; and all you could do would be to muddy the water on the bottom, so they could not see you."

"I never heard of that, Captain Kittridge," said his wife, drawing herself up with a reproving coolness,

"Wa'l Miss Kittridge, you han't heard of every thing that ever happened, though you do know a sight."

"And how does the bottom of the ocean look, father?" said Sally.

"Daws, child! why trees and bushes grow there just as they grow on land; and great plants—blue, and purple, and green, and yellow, and pearls. I've seen them as big as chippin' birds' eggs."

"Cap'n Kittridge!" said his wife.

"I have—and big as robins' eggs, too; but them was off that coast of Ceylon and Malabar, and way round under the Equator," said the Captain, prudently resolved to throw his romance to a sufficient distance.

"It's a pity you did'nt get a few of them pearls," said his wife, with an indignant appearance of scorn.

"I did get lots on 'em and traded 'em off to the Nabobs in the interior for Cashmere shawls and India silks and sich," said the Captain composedly, "and brought 'em home and sold 'em for a good figure too."

"Oh, father!" said Sally, earnestly, "I wish you had saved just one or two for us."

"Laws, child, I wish now I had," said the Captain, good-naturedly.—"Why, when I was in India, I went up in Lockpow, and Benares, and saw all the Nabobs and Big-guns—why, they don't make no more of gold and silver and precious stones than we do of the shells we find on the beach.—Why, I've seen one of them fellers with a diamond in his turban as big as my fist."

"Cap'n Kittridge, what are you telling?" said his wife once more.

"Fact—as big as my fist," said the Captain, obdurately; "and all the clothes he wore was just a stiff crust of pearls and precious stones. I tell you he looked like something in the Revelations—a real New Jerusalem look he had."

"I call that ar talk wicked, Cap'n Kittridge, usin' Scriptur, that are way," said his wife.

"Why, don't it tell about all sorts of gold and precious stones in the Revelation?" said the Captain; "that's all I meant. Them ar countries off Asia ain't like our'n—stands to reason they shouldn't be, them's Scripture countries, and every thing is different thar."

"Father did you ever get any of these splendid things?" said Sally.

"Laws, yes, child. Why, I had a great green ring an emerald, that one of the princes giv' me, and ever so many pearls and diamonds. I used to go with 'em rattlin' loose in my vest pocket. I was young and gay in them days, and thought of bringin' of 'em home for the gals, but somehow I always got opportunities for swoppin' of em' off for goods and sich. That ar shawl your mother keeps in her camfire chist, was what I got for one on 'em.

"Well, well," said Mrs. Kittridge, "there's never any catchin' you, cause you've been where we haven't."

A Gab Labor Saving Machine.—A new and useful invention is being introduced on some of the Eastern Railroads, by which travelers can be answered a question with which conductors are much bored, viz: "What is the next station?" The invention consists of a table constructed on rollers in the same manner as a counting house calendar, and the conductor by turning the roller, places the name of the station before the eyes of the passengers in the car.

☞ Wisdom and age go together.

Poverty Not so Great a Curse.

If there is anything in the world that a young man should be more thankful for another, it is poverty which necessitates his starting in life under very great disadvantages. Poverty is one of the best tests of human equality in existence. A triumph over it is like graduating with honor from West Point. It demonstrates stuff and stamina. It is a certificate of worthy labor, creditably performed. A young man who cannot stand the test, is not worth anything. He can never rise above a drudge or pauper. A young man cannot feel his will harden, as the yoke of poverty presses upon him, and his pluck rise with every difficulty poverty throws in his way, may as well retire into some corner and hide himself. Poverty saves a thousand times more men than it ruins; for it only ruins those who are particularly worth saving, while it saves multitudes of those whom wealth would have ruined. If any young man who reads this is so unfortunate as to be rich, I give him my pity. I pity you, my rich young friend, because you are in danger. You lack stimulus of effort and excellence, which your poor companion possesses. You will be very apt, if you have a soft place in your head, to think yourself above him, and that sort of thing makes you mean, and injures you. With full pockets and full stomach, and fine linen and broadcloth on your back, your heart and soul plethoric, in the race of your life, you will find yourself surpassed by all the poor boys around you, before you know it.

No, my boy, if you are poor, thank God and take courage; for He intends to give you a chance to make something of yourself. If you had plenty of money, ten chances to one, it would spoil you for for all useful purposes.—Do you lack education? Have you been cut short of the text book?' Remember that education, like some other things, does not consist in the multitude of things a man possesses. What can you do? That is the question that settles the business for you. Do you know your business? Do you know men, and how to deal with them?—Has your mind, by any means whatsoever, received that discipline which gives to its action power and faculty? If so, then you are more of a man, and a thousand times better educated, than the one who graduates from college with his brain full of that which he cannot apply to the business of life—the acquisition of which has been in no sense a disciplinary process as far as he is concerned. There are very few men in this world less than thirty years of age, unmarried, who can afford to be rich. One of the greatest benefits to be reaped from great financial disasters, is the saving a large crop of young men.—*Timothy Titcomb.*

Origin of the Gypsies.

The Gypsies are not Egyptians, as is commonly supposed, but are of the lowest class of Indians among the estates of Hindostan, commonly called Pariars, or in Hindostan, Sundars.—They are found in Persia, Turkey, Russia, Hungary, and most of the continental nations, amounting to more than 700,000; they all speak one language, differing only in a slight degree from each other, as the provincial accents of a kingdom may differ, and and this language is nearly the same, the Hindostanee. The emigration of this people from their own country is attributed to the war of Timour Beg in India, (408,) at which period their arrival in Europe is confirmed by historical authorities. So cruel was the conquerer, that 100,000, who surrendered as slaves, were put to death; in consequence of which, a universal panic seized the inhabitants, and they fled in all directions, the Sundars gradually finding their way into Europe. The features of the Gypsies plainly show their Eastern origin; but they had so well contrived to dupe the European inhabitants that, until the advancement of Oriental literature, their country could never be clearly traced. In England, where they arrived in the time of Henry VIII, they met the taste of the vulgar by pretended skill in astrology, and the art of palmistry, bringing with them their native tricks of juggling. That the Gypsies are of the race mentioned, can scarcely be doubted, when we put all the reasons together for establishing the theory. The date of the scattering of the Indian tribes by Timour Beg agrees with that of their emigration to Europe; their language accords with that of Hindostanee; their persons strongly resemble the people of that country—so much so, that the troops of Hindostan struck the British officers with surprise when they joined their armies, as so nearly resembling these people, and their customs and mode of life, in every respect are perfectly in accordance with those of the Sundars; both are filthy and disgusting in their habits; both are given to steal; both dislike to communicate their language to strangers; they are remarkably fond of horses; they prefer food killed by disease; they have similar dances, they have similar vices, they are alike wanderers, and are averse to civilized life; they equally dislike agricultural pursuits, and practice music, or travel about with their tinker's tools, ready to work at every door; their marriage customs are similar. The belief that the Gypsies were Egyptians arose from the report circulated by the first of them, that they were pilgrims from Egypt. The Gypsies have no particular religion, all professedly conforming to that of the countries where they dwell, but being for the most part, destitute of faith.

☞ Good is always a seed whose blossom is beauty.

Colorado---Nevada---Dakota.

The bill organizing the Territories of Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota, passed both Houses of Congress, and has been signed by the President.—This increases the number of the Territories of the United States to seven, including the previously existing ones of Washington, Nebraska, Utah and New Mexico.

The first of these Territories, Colorado, includes parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Eastern Utah. Its boundaries run as follows: Beginning at a point where the 102d degree of west longitude from Greenwich crosses the 37th parallel of north latitude, thence north along said 102d parallel to where it intersects the 41st degree of north latitude, thence west along said line to the 109th degree of west longitude, thence south along said line to the 37th degree of north latitude, thence east along the 37th degree of north latitude to the place of beginning. The Territory contains about 100,000 square miles, and at this time a population of some twenty-five thousand persons.—The Rocky Mountains divide the Territory into two parts, westward from them flowing a large number of rivers, tributary to the Colorado, and eastward others equally numerous and large, tributary to the Arkansas and South Fork Platte Rivers. It includes the famous mining region, Pike's Peak, rich in gold and other metals, cut off by deserts from the more fertile Western States, but destined to be the home of advancing civilization, and to give up its treasures at the summons of enlightened toil.

Nevada is taken from Western Utah and California. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of north latitude with the 80th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence running south on the line of the 116th degree west longitude, until it intersects the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on this dividing ridge northwardly to the 41st degree of north latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State of Oregon; thence due east to the place of beginning.—That portion of the Territory within the present limits of the State of California is not to be included within Nevada until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States. The Territory includes the lovely Carson Valley, the memory of whose beauty lingers with the traveler in his journey through arid plains and over rugged mountains, and whose wondrous fertility, even under the rudest cultivation, shows what may be expected there when intelligent industry has free course. Great mineral wealth, especially of silver, in which it is richer than any other part of the world, and unlimited capacity for the raising of agricultural products, will combine at an early day to transform this region into a rich and populous State.

In general terms, Dakota lies between latitude 42° 30′ and 49° north, and longitude 96° 30′ and 103° west. It is bounded on the north by British America, east by the States of Minnesota and Iowa, south and west by Nebraska. Its length from north to south is 450 miles, its average breadth is about 200 miles, and it has an area of 70,000 square miles. It was formerly a part of the Territory of Minnesota, but was detached when that became a State. The Indians belonging to the Yankton, Sissiton and Sioux tribes are numerous, and live chiefly by the chase. The Territory includes open, grassy plains, high-rolling prairies, a great number of lakes and ponds, and very numerous valuable rivers. The climate of the south is mild; that of the north severe, though less so than might be expected from its high latitude. The land is well timbered, and the valleys are highly productive.—Coal abounds in some parts, and other minerals add wealth to the region.—The game is plentiful, and of great value for its furs.

The eager thirst for the precious metals, which has opened these far western regions to the white man, already modified by the discovery that the labor necessary to obtain the metal will yield more satisfactory returns when expended in tilling the soil and developing the natural resources of the country, will soon exert only its proper influence; then the natural vigor of free labor, assisted by the intelligently fostering care of an enlightened Government, will soon redeem these noble territories from their wildness, and legitimately extend by so much the real area of Freedom.—*Tribune.*

Fatal Effect of Fortune Telling. Conrad Walter, a young man 20 years of age committed suicide on Monday night, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Deceased lived with his parents, and was always considered a sober, steady and industrious boy. It was given in evidence before the jury on Tuesday, that some years ago he went to a fortune teller in the city to consult his fate. The sybil informed him gravely that as soon as he arrived at the age of 20, he would die or be killed—that he could not possibly live to the age of 21, except, perhaps, in a state of misery and woe, to which he would prefer death. Walter was 20 years of age a couple of weeks since. Happening to be out of employment at the time, he believed the prediction of the fortune teller was about to be verified, if not as regarding his death, at least with regard to the misery of his life. This, it is thought, induced him to commit the act of self-destruction.—*Cin. Com.*

Distress in New York.

The New York *Daily News* gives this sad picture of the distress and suffering at this time in the great city of New York. It makes one's blood run cold:—

"There is nothing easier than to be mentally blind when one does not want to see. Nor will one's mortal eye discover sights if their gaze is not turned in that direction. Walking up and down Broadway forever, would not only enlighten a man as to things that exist in other portions of the city, but would almost induce him to believe that there could not be anything really miserable where there is so much pomp. There is more wretchedness in New York to-day than can be described. Employment has ceased to furnish the money for which food, clothing and shelter may be bought, and ghastly poverty stalks around apartments where plenty was wont to be. Thousands of human beings are penniless and hungry in our midst, thousands have barely enough to procure from hour to hour the bare necessaries of life, and tens of thousands have to deny themselves the most moderate comforts.

"All this comes, every one will tell you, because of "the bad times." The "bad times," is the subject of conversation in hotel and private house, in garret and basement; it stares at you from shabby houses, empty stores and closed warehouses; it gleams out from the careworn, staring look of hundreds who pass you in the street; it calls forth tears and agony and grief from broken hearts whose sorrows God alone can see and understand. Divine Providence has tempered the Winter atmosphere, and rendered the pave a less swift murderer than it would be were ice and snow and biting frost to paralyze the human forms that make a pillow of it nightly. Oh! for some pen to write the painful incidents of this dreadful season. The broken spirits, the blighted hopes, the blasted youthfulness that would claim record.

"We paint no sensation picture.—Not a night goes by, that respectable, intelligent men, and often women, too, in seedy garments accost the passer-by, with plaintive supplications for the price of a small meal. "I beg your pardon, sir, but I really am faint for want of food: would you give me a few pence?" Addresses like this, the genuineness of which a practical townsman appreciates at once, salute one's ears by day and night in our public thoroughfares. Decent persons in large numbers, to our own knowledge, apply at private kitchen doors for relief, and many are known to be famishing for want of nourishment.

Change of Clothing---A Caution.

A medical journal gives some timely advice which we commend to all our readers:

"Don't be in haste to put off woolen garments in spring. Many a 'bad cold,' (who over heard of a good one?) rheumatism, lumbago, and pains, are lurking in the first sunshiny days, ready to pounce upon the incautious victims who have laid aside their defensive armor of flannel. Any sudden changes in the system are attended with more or less of danger, but the body can accommodate itself to almost any condition, provided it be assumed gradually. The use of flannel guards against sudden change of temperature. In a warm day, when perspiration flows freely, if it be allowed to pass off rapidly, the quick evaporation carries with it much heat from the body, and a chill may be produced, followed by the derangement of some function, as cold in the head, or unnatural discharge from the bowels. Flannel contains much air in its meshes, and is therefore a slow conductor of cold or heat. Evaporation proceeds from it more slowly than from cotton or linen, hence it's excellence as a fabric for clothing. Many persons wear it next to the skin the year round; and find it a shield against prevalent complaints in summer. No general rule can be given as to this; it must depend upon the constitution and employment of the individual. In all cases, however, flannel should not be laid aside until the weather is settled permanently warm—in this latitude usually after the first of June. The change should be made in the day, when the energies are partly abated, and the air is usually growing cooler. Many a consumption has been contracted by undressing for an evening party.

Singular Case.—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Times* relates a curious story of an insane German woman, named Rabus, who some years since jumped from the third story of the Insane Hospital, at Indianapolis, and who, after a long search, was given up for dead. About two years after the supposed death of his insane wife, Rabus married again, but a few nights ago, the first wife entered his residence. She was accompanied by a young child who had been born after she became insane, and after she escaped from the Asylum. Of her wanderings she had but an indistinct recollection. She remembered having waded through swamps and woods until she came to a steamboat, upon which she got, and finally found herself in Buffalo, where a physician took charge of her and succeeded in curing her.

Time.—Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come softly dawning, one after another; they creep in at the windows; their morning air is grateful to the lips that pant for it; their music is sweet to the ear that listens to it—until, before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and time has taken us for its own.

Lusus Natur.e.—A child was recently born in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, having but one eye, and that situated in the centre of the forehead. There was no nose, nor any appearance of nasal bones. The mouth was well formed and where it should be. The ears were imperfectly formed, and situated on the cheek bones, the rest of the body was well formed.

☞ Cowards readily engage in contests where all the perils are encountered by the brave.

☞ It is far less dangerous to slip with the foot than with the tongue.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
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Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

WAR! WAR!

The news from Washington is of the most exciting character. Every preparation of the Government, and every movement at military stations, convinces us that war is at hand, but in what direction, all but those in the secret must remain ignorant until the first gun is fired. We give all the most important news on the subject in our paper to-day.

Pennsylvania.

It requires an inspection of the statistics of a census table, says the Phila. *Press*, to thoroughly impress the citizens of our great State with a full sense of its importance in the confederacy, and the influence and position to which its population, wealth, energy, and enterprise should entitle it.—It contains more than one-eleventh of the present inhabitants of the whole country, and about as many as all the thirteen Colonies at the time of the Revolution. It is difficult to realize that the population of the six New England States is but a little more than two hundred thousand greater than our own, and that the seven seceded slave States contain a white population several hundred thousand less than Pennsylvania, while the free population of the eight Border Slave States is less than twice that of our State. Our increase from 1850 to 1860 was 594,584, which is more than the entire free population of either of the seceded slave States, except Georgia, and which exceeds the whole population of a great many of our sister States.

POSTMASTER AT HARRISBURG.—Geo. Bergner, Esq., has been appointed P. M. at Harrisburg. Mr. B. is one of the editors, publishers and proprietors of one of the best *news*-papers ever published in that city. Of course we do not endorse the political face of the *Telegraph*; but whilst we differ with it politically, we must say that it is more honest, especially in its reports of political meetings and Conventions of all kinds, than most other papers in the State. The *Telegraph* is a live paper, and Mr. Bergner deserved the handsome reward for his industry, enterprise and expense in establishing so good a paper as the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph*.

ANOTHER GONE.—The old *Pennsylvanian*, of Philadelphia, one of the leading disorganizing sheets in this State during the late campaign, has ceased to exist. As long as it remained true to the Democratic party it was liberally supported, but as soon as it joined in with the disunionists of the South, the Democracy of the North deserted it, and it died, like the Washington *Union*, for want of Democratic support to keep it alive.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOLD.—There is about sixty tons of gold in the banks of New York. This would make about eight car loads. The newspapers of that city say that New York, as a unit, has more gold than she wants, but the individual citizens show as great a desire to increase their piles as ever they did.

There was never so great a quantity of gold in the shape of money in this country before, but a want of confidence prevents many from making use of it.

ANOTHER WORTHY MAN IN LUCK.—Jacob Knabb, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Berks & Schuylkill Journal*, has been appointed Postmaster at Reading. We are pleased to hear of the good luck of our old friend and brother typo. Mr. K. prints one of the best papers in the eastern counties.

☞ Here is a short item from the Erie City *Dispatch* to which we invite the attention of those of our citizens who are about embarking their all in oil speculations:—

COMING TRUE—Our predictions relative to the oil speculation. Great distress is being felt among the small operators and doubtless hundreds will be totally ruined. Men of small means, but in easy circumstances, have in many instances mortgaged their homes in order to raise money to enter into the oil business, and in many cases the money so raised has been expended and not a smell of oil obtained. The result will be disastrous—more money has been invested in the business than will ever come out of it, and more men will be made miserable than happy in the operation. We have heard of one firm in this city investing $5,000 in the enterprise, without obtaining a single dollar in return. If such a result is attainable by so large an investment, what are we to expect of the smaller ones?

PERSONAL.—General Scott is said to be engaged in writing a full and accurate history of his own campaigns. The second volume is believed to be completed.

THE APPROACHING CRISIS.

Warlike Movements.

Extraordinary Military Preparations.

[From The New York Post, Friday Evening.]

The announcement in the third edition of yesterday's Evening Post, that extraordinary preparations were in progress for the immediate movement of troops from this port, is fully confirmed.

A company of one hundred men on Governor's Island has received marching orders, and will leave today, and others will speedily follow.

There are now over twenty-six hundred troops at the different stations in this port, including the Sappers and Miners recently arrived from Washington, and the most effective preparations to transport them are going on.

THE POWHATAN PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

The entire force of the Navy Yard is engaged to-day, as it has been for several days and nights, in getting the frigate Powhatan ready for sea. To-day the men are loading her with immense quantities of nine, ten and eleven-inch shell, grape and canister. She has been newly painted, and it is expected that she will be ready to sail this afternoon, or to-morrow at the furthest.

PREPARATIONS AT FORT HAMILTON.

At Fort Hamilton preparations are most active. Men are constantly employed in getting stores and provisions ready for embarkation; and everything in fact, denotes a hasty and important movement of the available forces now concentrated at this port.

The precise object of these movements, or the destination of the troops, are wholly unknown, except to the Administration, and to such officers as are necessarily informed. An unusual number of officers are reporting for duty, and are awaiting to be assigned to commands.

RUMORS.

Of course the men eagerly pick up and repeat every vague rumor in relation to the object of all this excitement. Some have it that there is to be an immediate concentration of all the available force for the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter; others, that Fort Pickens is the point; and others yet, that the movement has reference to the attitude of Spain. But all seem to be impressed with the belief that they are to have a fight somewhere and with somebody.

THE PREPARATIONS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The bustle and excitement continued yesterday at the Navy Yard and at the army depots. Men were kept working all Wednesday night and last night on board the steam frigate Powhatan. Yesterday a large force of laborers were employed on the vessel were reinforced by the crew, lately detached, who assisted in getting the various necessaries for a special cruise, and in pushing forward the general preparations. Even while they were at dinner on board the North Carolina, hands were put on to replace them in hurrying up the ship,

DRILLING MARINES.

Yesterday a grand battalion drill of the marines attached to the Brooklyn garrison was held at the parade ground, Captain Doughty and Sergeant McDonald putting the troops through all the evolutions laid down in the tactics. There were nearly 150 soldiers under arms, consisting of the regular guard of the barracks, that of the Powhatan, and others. The utmost pains are taken with the military education of the marines, who may now be declared perfect in their drill.

THE AVAILABLE MILITARY FORCE AT THIS STATION.

The available military force at the New York station amounts to 2,658 men. The companies of troops are distributed as follows: At Governor's Island, 1100; at Bedloe's Island, 270; at Fort Hamilton, 203; at Fort Lafayette, 199; at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, 886.—Total, 2,658. The force at the Navy Yard is at present stationed as follows: Marine Barracks, 86; North Carolina, 300; Powhatan, (men on board the North Carolina,) 300; other craft, 200.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT RUMORS.

[From The New York Post, Friday evening.]

It is rumored in the street, to-day, that secret agents were dispatched to England and France by the Administration, immediately after it came into power, to ascertain the views of those Governments on American affairs, and particularly, whether they would stand by the United States in the event of an armed attempt to put down rebellion, and refuse to recognize a Southern Confederacy.

It is said these agents have returned, and bring the most favorable reports; that both England and France will set their faces against the Slave Confederacy, and in no manner recognize or assist it. It is further said that the delay of the Administration to declare its policy has been in part occasioned by a desire to learn the result of these missions, and now that the position of those European powers is understood to be all that could be wished, the President and his Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures to the enforcement of the laws, at all hazards.

The United States Government has just completed a contract for the purchase of the steamers Baltic and Adriatic.

It is said these vessels will be immediately turned into men-of-war.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The steam frigate Pawnee is under orders to sail from the Washington Navy Yard tomorrow. Her commander has received sealed orders, hence her destination is unknown. The rumor runs that she is to go to Charleston.

It is fully believed here that the Government is resolved to reinforce Fort Pickens at all hazards.

The excitement hourly grows more intense. The aspect of the public affairs is decidedly warlike, and all sorts of conjectures are afloat as to the point where the first blow will fall.

Leading Republican members of Congress express the opinion that an extra session of Congress will soon be called.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Confederate Commissioners here, growing restive at the uncertainty and warlike aspect of affairs, have telegraphed to Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, that it would be advisable to precipitate a final settlement of affairs by stopping the supplies of Major Anderson, if that has not been already accomplished.

The Gulf Squadron is to be commanded by Captain Stringham. The reasons for the increase of the naval forces in that quarter are only conjectural. The extreme caution which characterizes the Administration on this, as well as military subjects, occasions many warlike rumors. The Government seems to have come to the determination, in the language of a Cabinet officer, to be known only by its acts.

Extreme solicitude is everywhere manifested relative to the movements concerning Fort Pickens and Fort Sumter, and the fear is expressed, founded on private despatches from Charleston, indicating the near approach of hostilities, unless the immediate evacuation of Fort Sumpter takes place.

Information has been received that Lieutenant Talbot has left Charleston with important despatches for Washington.

CHARLESTON, April 5.—A terrible moment is evidently at hand. The news from Washington and New York to-night corroborates the general impression that within twenty-four hours war will be upon us.

Every man has been ordered on duty, and the utmost activity prevails. The State is prepared for any emergency.

The highest officials say that the present state of things cannot last but a short time longer.

The excitement throughout is intense, and everything wears a warlike aspect.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet has told any one that any change has occurred in the policy of the Government. The utmost secrecy is observed and the reporters and newsmongers are entirely at sea.

It is inferred from the extreme activity in the movements of solders and officers of the army and navy, that the Administration, finding that a policy of peace and conciliation has no good effect at the South, is preparing for the worst, and will defend the Government property to the utmost of its ability.

The officers ordered off are all ascertained to be sound on the Union question before receiving their orders, and each one has kept his own counsel, not even telling his intimate friends where he was going. In one case an officer did not inform his room-mate (also an officer and a good Union man) that he had been ordered away.

Secretary Seward is about concluding his instructions to our new ministers to foreign countries, which are of more importance than any instructions ever before furnished to our representatives abroad.

Governor Curtin leaves for home today. He has had several interviews with the President, and has informed him what aid may be expected from Pennsylvania in case of a sudden emergency requiring assistance from the several states.

It is understood that a bill will be introduced into the Legislature early next week, to give the Governor power to act efficiently, and furnish men and money in case they should be needed after the adjournment.

It is stated that there is a regular organization of the Kights of the Golden Circle in Philadelphia, including some prominent citizens, who are in league with the Southern Secessionists

The President sent for the Hon. John M. Botts and a number of members of the Virginia Convention to-day, and is now having a conference with them. They say that at the interview they had last night with Mr. Lincoln no satisfaction was given them.

The Pawnee sailed this morning for Norfolk.

She goes to that port for provisions, which she will take in. Orders will be sent to her commander to join the fleet now fitting out at New York city.

The war rumors which fill our streets are innumerable. It is the general impression here that the uncertainty which prevails in reference to the movements of the Administration, will precipitate the crisis of the South.

The Administration has good reason to expect treasonable movements at New York City, and it has taken the necessary precautions.

The "authorities" at Montgomery and Charleston are in constant communication with the Commissioners here.

A letter from Lieut. Doubleday, of Fort Sumpter, dated on Saturday last, has been received here. The Lieutenant says their provisions will give out completely by Monday, should supplies be cut off. It is believed that this has been done, by order of the Charleston authorities.

Lieutenant Talbot arrived here today from Fort Sumpter.

He immediately visited the President in company with Secretary Cameron, and a special session of the Cabinet was called soon after.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

Latest News from Washington and Charleston.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—It is now ascertained on undoubted authority, that most of the troops which are being embarked at New York, are destined for Texas.

The remainder of the forces are to be sent to Pensacola, to reinforce Fort Pickens.

Lieutenant Talbot left this city for Fort Sumpter in the seven o'clock train this morning, taking with him despatches for Major Anderson.

It is considered positive that the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter has been or will be given at once.

A despatch to the Confederate Commissioners, dated at Charleston this morning, says that Major Anderson was to-day officially notified that his mail matter and supplies were discontinued.

The Cabinet met this morning, and held a session of two hours' length.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, P. M.—Minister Corwin leaves this afternoon for New York, to depart immediately for Mexico. He has declared publicly in presence of numerous friends that war was at hand! He made this declaration this morning.

The Confederate authorities at Montgomery telegraphed to the Commissioners here, to-day:—"Does the United States Government mean war?"

The Commissioners sent a reply to the effect that "affairs looked as if the Administration meant war one day and something else the next day."

All the watchmen of the public buildings have been furnished with arms, and their number increased.

Latest News from Charleston.

Major Anderson Officially Notified that his Supplies were Cut off.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 7.—Gen. Beauregard this morning issued an order and sent a special messenger to Major Anderson, giving him official notification that all intercourse between Fort Sumpter and the city, both with regard to postal facilities and supplies, would be prohibited from that date.

All the posts have been strengthened, and two additional regiments are hourly expected from the interior. The men are in excellent spirits at the prospect of some result.

Carolina Insolence and Daring.

THE LAST VESSEL FIRED INTO.

[From the Charleston Mercury, April 4th.]

Another suspicious vessel was fired into yesterday. We furnish the following statements, from reliable parties, for the information of our readers:

FIRST STATEMENT.

Yesterday morning, General Beauregard, with his Aids, Captains Ferguson and Chisolm, and Governor Pickens, with his Aid, Colonel Lugas, visited Sullivan's Island and the batteries there. About half-past 2 o'clock whilst they were standing in the porch of the Moultrie House, a schooner was discovered coming in, with the United States flag flying. They saw the battery fire at the vessel, upon which they think she turned back. The battery, however, continued firing.—Major Anderson sent a boat with a white flag to the vessel, but what the message was had not at this writing transpired at Headquarters.

SECOND STATEMENT.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown schooner was seen entering the harbor, with no colors flying. When she came within range of the "Star of the West" battery, it was deemed expedient to fire across her bows in order to force her to show her colors. Two shots were accordingly fired, when she ran up the flag of the United States, but continued to stand in, in defiance of the admonition which she had received. Three more shots were fired, making five in all, when the vessel altered her course, and anchored near the bar. It was pretty generally believed she was struck, but some doubts were entertained. Before I left the Island, I learned that Major Anderson had sent his messenger over there with a message to the effect, that if the vessel had been struck, or if any damage had been done to her, he would feel himself compelled to open his batteries on us. After that his boats went out to this vessel, and up to the time I left, they were both laying aside of her, trying to find out whether or not any damage had really been done,

OTHER FACTS.

The suspicions part of the whole proceeding is, that this schooner, instead of coming to and establishing her character, immediately, on finding that she could not successfully run the gauntlet of the harbor batteries, attempted to escape. The latest, and apparently the most reliable rumor last night was, that the schooner is a coasting vessel, laden with merchandise. In connection with the suspicion that she carried supplies for Anderson, it may not be out of place to state that the usual supplies went over to Fort Sumter yesterday.

We are informed that the agent of one of the lines of steamers to the North sent an agent to Major Anderson, the other day, stating that he could furnish him with excellent accommodations for himself and his soldiers on their return trip. Major Anderson is said to have replied, that he would like to make the arrangements, but as yet he had received no orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

The Tariff.

The following is from the New York *Times* of last week, one of the leading Republican papers, whose editor is about to be appointed Consul to Paris:

"The recent tariff was enacted under most extraordinary circumstances. It was brought forward, and earnestly pressed at the first session of the last Congress, and at a period of remarkable prosperity in every branch of industry. At no previous time in the history of the country had the manufacturing interest been so successful as from 1850 to 1860.

The population of the manufacturing States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, had increased in this decade, 1,144,645 against 1,060,346 from 1840 to 1850. The New England States never made more money than in the past ten years. Their great manufacturing districts never gained so rapidly in population. The same may be said of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The anthracite coal trade of that State had increased from 3,200,000 tons in 1850 to over 8,000,000 tons in 1860, or at the rate of nearly 200 per cent.

No such depression existed in the manufacturing interest as to call for an extraordinary increase of duties.—It was a *snap* judgment in favor of a comparatively small knot of interested manufacturers. The country at large did not desire it. We never made such progress in population, wealth, and amount of production as from 1850 to 1860. No further duty on the great mass of importations was needed for protection, and none for revenue, unless we reduced the free list, and taxed more heavily articles we must have and cannot produce."

Here is proof positive that the Republicans were false and hypocritical in their professions last fall in favor of a protective Tariff. They got what they asked for, and now the Editors and orators of the Republican school admit that it was obtained by a 'snap judgment,' was a 'political blunder without parallel,' and want an extra session of Congress called to repeal it.

Death of Judge McLean.

[From the Philadelphia Press of the 6th]

The intelligence of the death of Hon. John McLean, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, reached us yesterday. Few men possessed a stronger hold upon the affections and confidence of the country, and his loss will be lamented by a wide circle of friends and admirers.—He was born in Morris county, New Jersey, March 11, 1785, and he belonged to the old and now rapidly-departing school of eminent American jurists and statesmen; His father emigrated to the West, in 1789, and after residing for a few years at Morgantown, Va., and near Nicholasville, Ky., finally settled, in 1799, in Warren Co., Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. Judge McLean commenced the study of law when he was about eighteen years of age, in the office of Arthur St. Clair, the son of the Revolutionary general of that name, at Cincinnati. In the spring of 1807, he was married to Miss Rebecca Edwards, and in the autumn of that year was admitted to the bar, and established himself as a lawyer at Lebanon, Ohio. He soon gained distinction by his extraordinary abilities, and in 1812 he was elected to Congress by the Democratic party of his district, which then included the city of Cincinnati.—In 1814 he was re-elected without opposition, and his Congressional career produced such a favorable impression upon the people of his State, that in 1815, nothing but his positive declination prevented his election to the United States Senate. In 1816 the Legislature of Ohio unanimously elected him a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. He continued in this position until 1822, when President Monroe appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office, which was followed, in 1823, by his appointment as Postmaster General. The affairs of the Post Office Department were, *at that time, in a terribly disordered* condition, but he displayed so much zeal and administrative ability, that he soon restored the efficiency of the service, and won much merited applause from the country. In 1829 he declined the offer of either the War or Navy Departments, which were tendered him by General Jackson, and, resigning the office of Postmaster General, accepted a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he has retained ever since. Many of his charges to grand juries, while on circuit, and his decisions, have attracted much attention by their ability and legal force. In the famous Dred Scott case, he dissented from the majority of his colleagues, and his views of the questions involved in it have been widely circulated.—His name has often been prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and in 1856 he received one hundred and ninety-six votes in the Republican Convention which nominated Fremont by giving him three hundred and fifty-nine. Many *politicians thought at the time, that if* he had then been made the Republican candidate, the election of Mr. Buchanan *would have been impossible, and* he was, undoubtedly, much more popular in Pennsylvania than his successful competitor. He also received a number of votes at the Chicago Convention, in 1860, and at one period, before the assemblage of that body, his nomination appeared not improbable. He possessed many elements of character which endeared him to the American people, and would, undoubtedly, have proved a formidable Presidential candidate in 1856 or 1860; but his strength was greater with the masses than with the politicians, and a popular verdict on the aspirations which he might fairly have entertained for the highest honors of the Republic was therefore never rendered. Judge McLean was not only a distinguished statesman, a superior administrative officer, and an able jurist, but an eminently pious and good man. He was one of the most active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and amid the multiplicity of his other duties found time to devote much attention to its important business affairs. The members of that denomination, without distinction of party, felt for him an attachment which far exceeded that *entertained for any other of their lay* brethren, and by his death they have lost one of their shining lights, and *the nation one of its purest, wisest and* most useful, exemplary and patriotic citizens.

Judge Logan, of Illinois, Mr. Lincoln's late law partner, and a conservative member of the Peace Congress, is named as his probable successor on the Supreme Bench.

FROM TEXAS.

Apprehended Mexican Invasion.

From the Galveston News of the 30th we make the following extracts, conveying intelligence which indicate the *probability of stirring events in Texas:*

GALVESTON, Saturday March 30.—The steam-tug Union, Capt. Healey, chartered by the Texas Commissioners to assist in bringing up the ordnance, stores, etc., at Brazos Santiago, left the latter place last Wednesday evening and arrived here this afternoon.

The schooner Shark arrived at Brazos last Saturday, 23d instant, taking orders from Gen. Nichols to Sergeant Greer, Ordnance Sergeant, in charge at Brazos, to load the schooner with as full a cargo as he could put on board of cannon, shell, shot, etc., and despatch her to Galveston.

Col. Ford stated that he had reliable information from merchants and other respectable citizens in Matamoras, that General Ampudia, at the head of 3,000 Mexicans, was 60 miles off, marching on Brownsville. Ampudia had sent out expresses far and wide, with placards and handbills, announcing that Texas of right belonged to Mexico; that she no longer had the support of the United States Government and army; that now was the time to take her back, and he called on all good patriots and soldiers to come to his standard for this purpose. He was receiving reinforcements in large numbers and rapidly.

VARIETY ENVELOPES, containing a fine assortment of commercial and fancy note paper, letter and note envelopes, steel pens, etc., at wholesale prices, for 25 cents. Prepared and for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

Peace or War.

The editor of the Harrisburg *State Sentinel* is tired 'waiting for the wagon.' He wants the all-important question, whether we are to have peace or war settled one way or the other without further delay. He is more right than wrong. Too much time has been given the disunionists to strengthen their forces. But to the article in the *Sentinel*:

"Notwithstanding that we have, at different times, expressed not only a willingness, but a sincere desire to make such reasonable concessions to the disaffected South as seemed to be necessary to place them in the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of all their rights, and notwithstanding that we are still anxious to do so; nevertheless, after reading and listening to all the sectional and partisan twattle on the subject, the slang of politicians, the ranting of fanatics, the ravings of the press, the stupid speeches of pretentious statesman, the hems! haws! ifs and buts of a vacillating, undetermined Administration, and the threats and defiances hurled back and forth at each other by belligerent bullies, North and South, we cannot resist the conviction that he who is not unconditionally a Union man, as the Union existed under the Constitution made by our fathers, before the secession of the Confederate States, is not a Union man at all, and that State which is not in the same way for the Union, is not for it at all, and the sooner the individual and the State only *conditionally* for the Union, hoist their true colors and secede, the better. We are tired of procrastination. In the name of Heaven, whatever the border Slave States mean to do, whatever the advocates and apologists of treason in our own State mean to do, whatever Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet mean to do, let them do it at once, like men, and end, in some way, the sickening drama in which they are the principal actors. Let us have peace and Union, with or without concession—let us have peace and disunion if we can—or, let us have disunion and civil war, if it must be—anything is preferable to the present uncertainty. The real position of all once determined, there will arise a party true to to the Constitution and the Union, strong in numbers and ardent in patriotism, that will, either by the use of the bloodless ballot, or the keen edge of the sword, bring order out of chaos, make again the laws omnipotent, reduce the disorderly to obedience, restore commerce and industry to their wonted channels, and bless the land with liberty, peace and prosperity.—As it is, we know not who to trust nor where to turn for succor. It is to us to-day an unsolved problem, whether the stars and stripes shall continue to waive a month longer over the Federal city, or treason shall bloodlessly work its way and consummate its grand design by seizing the Capitol, and hoisting its own infamous ensign in their place.

In perilous times like the present it is treason in officials to halt or equivocate. Action is what is demanded of the present Administration—positive action, one way or the other. Let all doubts be dispelled, as to its course, at once, by recognizing the Southern Confederacy, or refusing to do so—by delivering up the forts or declaring that they will be held—take one course or the other, gentlemen of the Administration, and take it quickly; and then let the Border States decide whether they will secede, or remain in the Union; whether they will unite their destiny with the Cotton Confederacy, or with the States that remain in the old Union under the old Constitution. When these things are done we shall know precisely where we stand, and what work there is for us to do."

The Famine in Mississippi.

The Brandon *Republican* of March 28th states that the supplies of grain procured in Illinois for the starving Mississippians have been exhausted, and that:

"There are hundreds of hard-working, honest men, who are almost entirely destitute, and who must suffer unless they get relief in some form.—We have heard of a large number of men who have given up their crops and gone off to hunt work and get food for their families. If they had the corn to feed their families and stock, they could make a crop and pay for it in the fall. These men do not want it given to them. They only want it on credit until next fall.

"Our old friend Hiram Jones, informs us that there is a great deal of destitution in his neighborhood, and that unless relief is afforded in the next ten days armed bodies of men will take corn by force from those who have it."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 9.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.62@6.75
Common and Superfine	$5.00@5.50
Rye Flour	3.62½
Corn Meal	2.81½
Extra White Wheat	$1.34@1.38
Fair and Prime Red	$1.35@1.50
Rye	66c
Corn, prime Yellow	61
Oats	31
Clover seed, 3@4 lbs	$4.50@4.75
Timothy	$2.75@2.87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1.10
Red Wheat	$1.00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Clover seed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	16
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	11
Tallow	11½

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

THE NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., in the store room at the southeast corner of the Diamond *in the borough of Huntingdon.*

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM,

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF

JERUSALEM

And the Sacred Places Surrounding the

HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable and authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "bird's eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, *in imagination*, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and the whole country for some distance around.

The view is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which *the different localities are numbered*, and a *Descriptive* Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the view to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES.

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. It is designed for *Parents, Teachers*, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent Family Paper.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with Narratives and other matter particularly interesting to *young persons*. Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the older scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important Conventions of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of Religious Training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember that the great end of all Christian effort is *to bring men to Christ*. They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have secured the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work *mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM*, and offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞ In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the *Sunday-School Times*, and a copy of the Map of *Ancient Jerusalem*, may be seen at the Bookstore of WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon.

April 10, 1861.-1t.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS,

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

MRS. MARY BUCHANAN,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has just opened a new stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Trimmings, and a variety of Fancy Goods. The ladies are requested to call.—Goods sold 20 per cent. cheaper than heretofore.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

☞ Remember the place, on Charles Street, opposite the Baptist Church.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.-1t.*

NEW MILLINERY.—

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a new stock of Millinery one door west of Dr. Dorey's residence, where she will be pleased to have all call who may want any article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonde, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

Bonnets, various prices, from 50 cents upwards.
Best quality Shakers from 37 cents upwards. Cheap Ribbonds and Flowers.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.-6m.

H. WARD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

STRAW GOODS, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second St., Philadelphia.

We are now receiving our Spring Stock, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of

STRAW AND LACE GOODS.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hats. Our stock of FLOWERS and RUCHES, will be unusually large this Season, and we would invite your special attention to that department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases.

H. WARD.

Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second St., above Arch.

April 10, 1861.-1t.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS,

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON,

April 10, 1861.

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

April 10, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* to *cash*, are better than *waiting upon a book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ **Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.**☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of Job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

A NEW STYLE OF NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES—"red, white and blue"—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

GREAT EXHIBITION.—The first exhibition of Fisher & Son's Spring and Summer Goods for 1861, is now in progress. The public are respectfully invited to call. Admission free.

COURT.—There is a pretty large attendance of the people having business with the Court. Some interesting *cases* are expected to come before his Honor during the week.

IN THEIR NEW OFFICE.—Scott, Brown & Corbin have removed to the building formerly occupied by the *Journal*. They are comfortably located and are prepared to receive their friends.

☞ James Bingham has been appointed Postmaster at Hollidaysburg; and Geo. Raymond, of the *Whig*, mail messenger, at a salary of $360 per annum.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Geo. W. Patton, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Altoona. This is one of the very best appointments yet made.—Mr. P. is a constant worker at whatever labor he may have to perform.

☞ We take pleasure in calling the attention of Milliners, &c., to the Straw and lace Goods House of H. Ward's, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second Street, Philadelphia., whose advertisement appears in another column. *

LOST.—Master Thomas Miller has lost his wallet, containing one ten cent piece and an old levy, some hair and a check for a trunk. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the articles with Master Thomas.

IMPROVEMENTS.—In every direction in the ancient borough, improvements to property are being made—many small, but nevertheless are improvements which add to the life and business appearance of the town. Scott's new building has been commenced, it will be a beautiful building when finished.

THE POST OFFICE.—Mr. Geo. A. Steel has been appointed P. M., and the office is to occupy the room now occupied by Levi Chaplain. This location is one of the worst in town for the ladies, as the neighborhood is notorious for all manner of rowdyism in the evening, and not unfrequently in broad daylight.

MAPLE SUGAR.—This appears to be a fine season for the manufacture of maple sugar. We have noticed more in market this spring than we have at any former maple sugar season. On Thursday last Miss Martha White presented us with two handsome cakes, for which she has our thanks. We have also received from Mr. Jacob Weaver's family, several cakes of fine sugar. They also have our thanks.

NEW GOODS.—From the number of empty boxes in front of our stores, we might naturally suppose that our merchants expect to do a big business this spring. Jas. A. Brown, Fisher & Son, D. P. Gwin, Benj. Jacobs, H. Roman, M. Gutman, Wallace & Clement, have each received a spring supply of new goods. Mrs. Hamer has also received a spring stock of millinery. See advertisements.

NEW MAIL ROUTES.—The following new mail routes have been established in Huntingdon county:—

From Orbisonia, via Meadow Gap, Maddensville, Fort Littleton and Kobbsville, to McConnellsburg.

From Waterloo, via Nossville, to Shade Gap.

From Waterstreet, via Alexandria, to Petersburg, (Shaver's Creek post office.)

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LADIES!—*A Breastwork of 14 W Boxes of Goods thrown up at D. P. Gwin's store!—A rush for the Goods!—Large quantities carried off!—Nobody Hurt!* The stock is still very large and of the best and most fashionable styles. As D. P. Gwin is not afraid of the ladies, he gives notice to all that he can be found behind the counter from early morning until late in the evening, ready for an attack, and will only surrender when all his Goods are carried off. Ladies, show a bold front, and continue the attack. *

☞ Ancient Jerusalem.—A Splendid Map. See advertisement.

NEW ARRANGEMENT ON THE BROAD TOP ROAD.—On the first of June, Wm. B. Zeigler, Esq., commences a contract for carrying the Mail, Express, and Passengers over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road. Mr. Ziegler furnishes the cars and the power, and we are pleased to learn that one of the Steam Passenger Cars of Grice & Long, is to be put upon the road. We find the following notice of the new Steam Passenger Cars in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of April 2d:

Trial of a Steam Passenger Car.—We have before noticed the Steam Passenger Cars of Grice & Long. On Saturday, we had the pleasure of an excursion upon one, on a trial trip to Trenton and back, which was eminently successful.

The cars are intended to take the place of the heavy locomotive and train, where the travel is not adequate to the expense of running them, and where it is desirable to establish lines running trips in quick succession, stopping at any point on the road, where a passenger may desire to enter or leave, and thus afford accommodations to a large number who would not otherwise ride. To enable this to be done, however, a cheap and easily managed power, and one not liable to require repairing often, (which is so great an item of expense in locomotives) must be had, and this, it seems to us, Messrs. Grice & Long have found.

The car we rode in was built for a Southern road, is 37 feet long; it has seats for thirty-six passengers; also, a baggage room six feet long, together with a saloon and mail room. The machinery is on the platform, in front of the car, in a remarkably small space, and acts on the drivers by means of gearing, which runs so smoothly and noiselessly that no one would suspect the mode of applying the power. Coal is used for fuel, which is also on the platform in bunkers, and within arms' length of the engineer. The water is held in a tank under the baggage room, and coal and water are carried for twenty-five miles. The speed attained was at the rate of twenty-eight miles per hour. The running time to Bristol was forty-five minutes; to Trenton, eighty minutes, including stops. Time from Trenton to Kensington Depot—*thirty miles*—sixty-eight minutes. The entire weight of car, with fuel and water for twenty-five miles, is only eleven tons. The economy of this arrangement is such that an engineer and conductor are only required to manage it; the conductor, when necessary, acting as brakeman; but a powerful brake is at the engineer's hand, to be operated the moment of shutting off steam, and the distance in which it can be stopped when running at full speed is very short. The reduced wear of the rail, compared with the lurching engine, is also an item of great importance, whilst the consumption of fuel will not exceed seven pounds of coal per mile run. The gentlemen present expressed great pleasure in the success of the trip, and it was agreed by all hands that the interests of stockholders and the convenience of suburban residents, doing business in the city, as well as land owners who have building lots on the lines of roads, would be greatly increased by the use of such cars. A line of such cars running to Haddonfield, on the Camden and Atlantic road, or on the Trenton road to Bristol and back, or like localities, every hour or half hour, would soon be the means of springing up a continuous line of suburban residences, the business of which would greatly increase dividends to stockholders.

Messrs. G. & L. have constructed several of these cars, which they are about shipping away, and have recently taken other like orders, one of which is for the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, which connects with the Pennsylvania Central. They have, through their energy in introducing this car, kept many of our mechanics employed through the past winter, and have been the means of bringing to our city, orders from Mexico for railroad stock, amounting to many thousands of dollars, all of which has been distributed among our mechanics through the past and present season.

AN ITEM FOR PARENTS.—The truthfulness of the subjoined suggestions will be endorsed by the experience of quite too many. We fear they contain much food for thought, and may be read with profit by every parent;

It is somewhere related that a poor soldier, having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that his brains were visible. "Do write and tell father of it, for he always said I had no brains," he replied." How many fathers and mothers tell their children this, and how often does such a remark contribute not a little to prevent any development of the brain? A grown up person tells a child he is brainless, foolish, or a blockhead, or that he is deficient in some mental or moral faculty, and in nine cases out of ten, the statement is believed, or if not fully believed, the thought that it may be partially so, acts like an incubus to repress the confidence and energies of that child. Let any person look back to childhood's days, and he can doubtless recall many words and expressions which exerted such a discouraging or encouraging influence over him, as to tell upon his whole future course of life. We know an ambitious boy, who, at the age of ten years, had become so depressed with fault-finding and reproof, unmingled with encouraging words, that, at an early age, he longed for death to take him out of the world, in which he conceived he had no ability to rise. But while all thus appeared so dark around him, and he had so often been told of his faults and deficiencies, that he seemed to himself the dullest and worst of boys, and while none of his good qualities or capabilities had been mentioned, and he believed he had none, a single word of praise and appreciation, carelessly dropped in his hearing, changed his whole course of thought. We have often heard him say, "that word saved him." The moment he thought he could do well, he resolved that he would—and he has done well. Parents, these are important considerations.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD.—Just received at Lewis' Book Store, a new article of writing fluid. It costs but a trifle more and is much superior to any writing ink.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Warriors' Mark—1st of April—A Run off—Deer and Dear—Meeting—Crops.

WARRIOR'S MARK, April 4.

If the Sun was to drop right down in the middle of the world, I suppose it would not light exactly in this somewhat antiquated place, but if it is as astronomers say, it might give us a sly tap at all events.

There are some things, 'tis true, we have not got, such as a Rail Road on which to have our cattle butchered before they are fat; we have not got any ague to shake our toe nails off, neither have we any under ground grog-shops, to make rowdies of our boys, and drunkards of our young men; yet notwithstanding this terrible destitution, we make out to get along pretty comfortably, and live about as pleasantly as our more highly favored neighbors.

The moving day is over. The women have resumed their smiles; the men have got the *stove pipes* all adjusted, consequently, have regained their usual equanimity; and last, though not least, the game chickens, little boys &c., after a trial for supremacy, have come to amicable terms, and are now enjoying their new quarters with as much complacency, as a darkey does the soft side of a plank on a hot day.

Last Saturday morning a little accident transpired which gave every body something to talk about and our mechanics something to do. Mr. J. R. Lowry hitched up a young horse in a sulky, with the intention of taking a ride, but the horse proved to be more sulky than the vehicle, for after several perambulations, and sundry extravagant movements of the hinder extremities, he dashed off down street at a furious rate; the driver having jumped out as he was starting. At the first corner he made the turn, but soon came in contact with some obstruction and shattered the sulky to pieces.

Taking a ride in the country, a few days ago, I had the pleasure of seeing a herd of twenty-five deer, frisking around on a grassy hill near at hand. There now, yo old Nimrods, you need not gather up your rifles, for the herd was in Hays Hamilton's park, at Huntingdon Furnace.

The park contains quite a number of acres, and is surrounded by a high pailed fence.

Merely *guessing* from what we have seen during our short stay in this part of the country, there are a great many *dears* that are *not* fenced up. Now boys, this does not mean that you can catch them, but still you can try if you see fit.

Rev. Kidder of the Baptist Church is holding a protracted meeting in this place; I cannot say what success he has met with. Hope the interest may increase, and much good be accomplished. Fall crops do not look very promising. The recent frosts seem to have been hard on grain-fields. Farmers are busily engaged plowing for spring crops. LEROY.

McCONNELLSTOWN, April 8, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—It was our privilege to attend the Lecture in the German Reformed Church of this place, to which you referred in your last issue. This Lecture was on China, and was delivered by the Rev. James Colder, of Harrisburg. Mr. Colder is a son of the late Wm. Colder of the above mentioned city, and is a nephew of the late John Colder, the aged and worthy, neighbor, whose remains we followed, but a few weeks ago, to their resting place in our own beautiful Cemetery.

Mr. Colder, some few years ago, felt it to be his duty to leave his native home, and go on a Mission to the Chinese. He spent some three years among that people, during which time, he succeeded in securing a knowledge to some great extent of the very difficult language which the Chinese speak, as well as cultivated an acquaintance with their customs and habits of life generally. And with the recollection which he still retains of their way of living and their character generally, he was enabled, on the occasion now referred to, not only to entertain, but thereby instruct those who came to hear him.

The evening being a very favorable one, and a good deal of interest being raised in the lecture itself, a very large and very attentive audience filled the the church.

The Lecture was confined mainly to the consideration of the Chinese people in their educational, social, mechanical and agricultural advantages and modes of living. And on Sabbath morning Mr. Colder preached a sermon, in which he set forth, in very forcible style, the religious history, and the woful heathenish delusions of this ancient and numerous people.

We are only expressing the candid and universal feeling of the large audiences which listened to both of these discourses, when we say, that all were highly pleased and instructed. This was the expression of all with whom we conversed, and we are persuaded that good impressions will result from the same. Such Lectures as these will not only instruct and entertain us by the measure of new light and information which they impart, but they also enable us, as a christian people, to compare our superior advantages with those of the blind Heathen, and thus incite us to a more diligent and healthy improvement of these advantages, we sincerely hope that this may be the result in the instance now noticed.

COFFEE RUN, April 8, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Hoping to favor you with a detail of affairs from our thriving little place, we now proceed to the same pleasing task. Notwithstanding the inconstant and unpleasant weather, we seem to be blessed with peculiar good health.

Our robust mountaineers boast themselves of their hardihood, that they can withstand the ravages of time. The stir and bustle of our sequestered spot seem to increase. Our stores, two in number, are well attended, but "spondulics" are scarce as hen teeth.

Our common schools have all closed some time since, and on the evening of the 5th inst., it was our great privilege to attend the last school exhibition in our neighborhood. It was a grand enterprise given by Mr. J. L. Kinsel, teachor of school No. 1, Liberty township, Bedford co., commonly known by the name of "Cypher's school house." Long before old "Sol" had hid his brilliant face behind old Tussey's summit, joyous crowds could be seen wending their way towards the place of entertainment. The house, though spacious, was soon filled to overflowing. Being the first exhibition given in the place, and the house most beautifully decorated, plainly showed the refined taste of the fair sex. All eagerly watched every movement with great scrutiny. The exercises were commenced about 7 o'clock, P. M., and we were entertained in the most pleasing manner imaginable, until a late hour. The exercises consisted of declamation, essays, dialogues and music, both vocal and instrumental. The instrumental music was conducted by Miss Tillie Steel, who acquitted herself most admirably. Vocal music was charmingly given by an organized choir. The exercises were closed by an address from the teacher, when all retired fully convinced that they were entertained far beyond their most sanguine expectations. We must say everything passed off quietly and in order, reflecting great credit upon teacher and pupils. More anon.

MOUNTAINEER.

MECHANICSVILLE, April 8, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Having finished the Winter session of the Mechanicsville academy, and seated myself to give my wearied body rest, I hastily seize my pen to inscribe a few items gathered by the wayside.

Almost seven months have expired since my first visit to the place from which I write, and during that time many curiosities have been seen, many acquaintances have been formed and many friends received—friends that will remain fresh in the memory of the writer when all others lie deep in Oblivion's sea. But time has speedily passed away, and to this beloved circle in which we have spent many delightful hours we must bid adieu and set sail on the ocean of time.

Adieu, ye pleasant valley.
Adieu, ye little ville,
My heart is with thee always.
Let me roam where'er I will.
Adieu, ye "Social Circle,"
Pride of my heart,
'Tis with the saddest feeling,
That I from you depart.
And you my village scholars,
With whom I love to be,
I hope while I remember you
You will remember me.
Adieu, ye sparkling water
That flows before the door,
Perhaps I'll ne'er get back again
To see thee any more.
Adieu, ye lofty hill tops,—
"Ye gazers to the sky,"
I hope to meet you all again,—
So one and all GOOD BYE,

YERAH.

A RIDE WITH A CAR LOAD OF HOGS.—The Springfield *Republican* of Thursday says that a poor wanderer from that city, who wished to make his way East as cheap and as soon as possible, had a difficult and disagreeable passage to Springfield, over the Western Railroad, on Monday evening. While the eastern stock train was standing upon the track in Greenbush, Monday afternoon, the economical traveller got inside of a freight car loaded with live hogs, consigned to Hartford or some other point on the Southern Road.—The car was uncomfortably filled, and the time consumed by a freight train between Albany and Springfield being nearly eight hours, the new passenger became weary and fell asleep with his swinish companions. The latter being hungry, and considering the room of the former better than his company, they resolved upon a lunch, and commenced devouring the poor fellow.—One of his ears were badly bitten, his face disfigured, and both his boots fairly gnawed from his feet, while the remaining portions of his body and garments were indescribably defiled. He was not discovered until the train arrived in Springfield.

DESPAIR OF THE CORN DOCTORS.—One of our solid men had occasion yesterday, for the painful extracting service of a corn doctor, and while the operation was going on the talk turned on the state of the times. "Business with me is remarkably dull," remarked the doctor. "You don't say that the Southern troubles affect your business," said the patient. "Indeed I do rejoined the doctor. "But really you don't say that people, to avoid paying twenty-five or fifty cents, will suffer the pain of their corns?" "No," replied the doctor, "but the times make people wear their old boots and shoes, and they don't have any corns." —*Boston Courier.*

☞ A fine stock of Violins, Strings, &c., —also, Accordeons, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes and Flageolets, for sale cheaper than the same article can be bought in the cities—for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

☞ A new stock of reward books and cards for Sunday Schools, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

MAILS BURNED.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—The mail train from Philadelphia, due here at 1 o'clock, A. M., was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle about thirteen miles from this city, near Wall's station. The forward car went down an embankment of fifteen feet, and the other cars ran off the track. About eighty passengers were in the train, but only five were injured, viz: Mr. Dobbs, daguerreotypist, of Pittsburg; E. Carpenter, a drover, of Holmes co., Ohio; J. Mallory, of Hollidaysburg; and J. Simmons, express agent, of Philadelphia. Their injuries are slight, and they will be able to leave to-morrow for their places of destination.

The mails caught fire from the upsetting of the stove, and the contents of several pouches were badly damaged or destroyed. The Washington letter mail escaped damage, and the New York and Philadelphia pouches were but slightly damaged. The Baltimore and Harrisburg pouches were considerably damaged, and the way-mails between Pittsburg and Harrisburg were almost entirely destroyed.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[*Estate of Francis A. McCoy, Dec'd.*]
Letters testamentary on the Estate of Francis A. McCoy, dec'd., late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH McCOY,
SAMUEL H. McCOY,
April 2, 1861.-6t.* Executors.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—
FRANK GERLACH & BROTHER
Inform the people generally that they have opened a shop and have commenced the
BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS
in all its various branches. They have both had many years experience in the business and they feel confident in being able to give general satisfaction to all who may give them work.
They will make or repair any kind of tools, wagon work horse shoeing, and all other kinds of iron work.
Their work will be well done and cheaper than can be had in town.
Their shop is on the south-east corner of Montgomery and Mifflin streets.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.-3m.*

LATEST WAR NEWS!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!
Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants. Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.
Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861. M. GUTMAN & CO.

BENJ. JACOBS
IS ON HAND
WITH
NEW GOODS,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.
He has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.
The public generally are requested to call and examine the goods—and his prices.
As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

1861. 1861.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 2, 1861.]

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmithing business under the name of BRIGGS & GRIM, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of A. L. Grim, to whom those indebted will please make immediate payment and save costs.
LEWIS BRIGGS,
A. L. GRIM.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.-3t.

☞ The Blacksmithing business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand of the above firm by GRIM and HENRY SHOEMAKER, to whom we recommend our former customers.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of Philip Walton, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Walton, late of Morris township dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.
D. F. BROWN, Admin'r.
April 3, 1861.-6t.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
The Pennsylvania Boat ELVIRA, built at Middletown in 1858—carrying 85 m ft. wet lumber, now in perfect condition, having been thoroughly overhauled, will be sold low or exchanged for Coal or Lumber. For further particulars apply to,
J. Y. H. STEVENSON,
April 3, 1861.-3t, Reading Pa.

SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Curtin's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.-3m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—
[*Estate of John Colder, Deceased.*]
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Colder, late of Porter township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN W. COLDER,
THOS. N. COLDER,
March 27, 1861.-6t.* Administrators.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
DAVID BLAIR. S. MILTON SPEER.
BLAIR & SPEER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on main street, one door west of Wilson & Petriken's. All professional business promptly attended to.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.-3m.

WANTED,
A GOOD PLAIN COOK.
The party wanting the Cook has already two servants. $1.50 or $2.00 per week will be given. Inquire at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,
A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen
SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON, CO., PA.
The next Session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of May. In the Commercial Department young men are thoroughly prepared for the Counting Room.
TERMS:
Board, Tuition, and Room Rent $35 00
EXTRAS.
Music.
Lessons on the Piano per Session..... 16 00
Use of Instrument,..... 2 00
Lessons on the Guitar, per session,..... 3 00
Use of Instrument..... 2 00
Lessons in Vocal Music..... 3 00
ORNAMENTAL WORK.
Lessons in Leather Work, per Session..... 3 00
Lessons in Ornamental Needle Work, per Session..... 3 00
DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Lessons in Oil Painting, per Session..... 16 00
Lessons in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors..... 8 00
Grecian and Italian Painting, each..... 4 00
Antique and Oriental Painting, each..... 4 00
Monochromatic Drawing..... 4 00
Lessons in French, per Session..... 5 00
BOOK KEEPING.
Single Entry..... 8 00
Double Entry..... 20 00
☞ Young Gentlemen in the Academic Department are only half the above prices for Book Keeping.
For further particulars, address
W. H. WOODS.
Shade Gap, March 27, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Miller, late of Barree township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOSIAH CUNNINGHAM,
Barree township.
GRAFTUS MILLER,
Huntingdon.
March 27, 1861.-6t Administrators.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—
Collectors of state and County Taxes who have not paid off their duplicates, or nearly so, by the April Court, will have the amount then remaining unpaid, put into the hands of the Sheriff.
The necessity for money to carry on the current expenses of the county requires this notice.
JOHN FLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. CUMMINS, } Comr's.
March 20, 1861.-3t.

RHEUMATISM CURED.
Dr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is said to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.
Huntingdon, March 20, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of John Simpson, Deceased.]
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Simpson, late of McConnellstown, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE W. STATES,
March, 13, 1861.-6t.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of James Reed, Deceased.]
Letters of administration, on the estate of James Reed, late of West township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN H. REED,
March 13, 1861.-6t.* Administrator.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
We would respectfully inform our friends patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.
Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1861.-3m.

PROPOSALS
Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the Powelton and Barnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.
The coal to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2240 lbs., as aforesaid, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.
The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, houses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.
A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses
The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to ROBT. HARE POWELL,
No. 101 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE UNION SAVED!
NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.
SIMON COHN & CO., have just received from the Eastern Cities a large stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.
Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, they are able to buy their goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which they have been heretofore favored.
Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co. at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, furnace can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Feb. 13, 1861.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY,
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLMEN.
J. W. HUGHES, } Principals.
S. C. McCLAIN, }
ALL BRANCHES, BOTH USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TAUGHT.
The last quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution, will begin April 1st, 1861.
The buildings are very suitable, the terms reasonable, and the instruction is thorough.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
or S. C. McCLAIN,
Cassville, Hunt. co., Pa.
March 13, 1861.-3t.

WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale
1,200,000 ACRES
Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.
MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN.
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by prudent energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.
LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.
RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LAND.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
DRAWING AND PAINTING.
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
There for capital and labor have been applied to develop the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The inevitable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow as an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.
RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $160,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.
THE STATE DEBT.
The State debt is only $10,105,338 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,958,710 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.
PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 863,-026 persons having been added since 1850, making the population 1,719 409—a ratio of 103 per cent. in ten years.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCES.
The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,000,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 25,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.
FERTILITY OF SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.
TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,500,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $20,000,000. In 1850, the population of the 40 counties through which it passes was only 335,595, since which 870,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,901—a gain of 145 per cent.
EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bushels of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.
EDUCATION.
Machanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The prices of these lands vary from $8 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be
ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,
at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent, payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.
TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED,
from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be $5 dollars.
Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, all climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to
J. W. FOSTER,
Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.
For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. [Feb. 13, '61-wtl.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.				STATIONS.	EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.		EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
11 05	7 00	9 10		Newton Hamilton,	12 52	8 47	3 30
11 16	7 10	6 23		Mt. Union,	11 25	8 41	1 20
11 33	7 21	9 30		Mill Creek,	11 12	9 28	1 16
11 55	7 30	9 51		Huntingdon,	11 01	9 18	1 05
12 10	7 48	7 08		Petersburg,	10 45	9 03	12 50
12 20	7 54	7 35		Barree,	10 40	8 58	12 45
12 30	8 00	7 20		Spruce Creek,	10 24	8 51	12 30
12 45	8 12	7 34		Birmingham,	10 21	8 39	12 20
12 55	8 22	7 43		Tyrone,	10 18	8 30	12 10
1 10	8 33	7 50		Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58
1 17	8 34	7 54		Fostoria,	9 56	8 10	11 50
1 25	8 37	7 58		Bell's Mills,	9 51	8 13	11 40
1 40	8 50	8 13		Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF

Another Skeleton Story.

This possesses an air of romance equal to the "Gold Bug," or others of those fabulous tales founded upon the hidden treasures of Captain Kidd, which have so alarmed and captivated the youth of this age, is told by the *Armstrong Democrat*, as follows:

It is said that a man known by the name of Hooks, residing in one of the adjacent townships, while one day digging a hole for a fence post, struck his spade upon what he afterwards discovered to be the skull of a human being. Mr. Hook being a gentleman of weak nerve was a little appalled at first by this ghastly sight, but resuming his labor, succeeded in digging out the skeleton, beneath which he found a brass kettle containing some beads and other relics, and also a small box within which he found a paper on which were words written in the French language. This writing he afterwards took to Freeport, and had it translated by the Catholic Priest then residing there, who made out that it purported to state the former residence of the deceased, which was at Le Boeuf, in Erie county, and that the treasures of which he was possessed were secreted in a certain place. Shortly after this Mr. Hooks absented himself from his family, and was not heard of in the neighborhood for some time, causing much grief to his family by this unwonted neglect, and many surmises in the neighborhood as to the cause of his absence. However one pleasant morning Mr. Hooks returned home, enjoying the very best of health, and has ever since been in the enjoyment of such quantities of money as lead his neighbors to infer that he availed himself of the information conveyed by the mysterious writing and has become possessed of the wealth of the unfortunate Frenchman. The story is related by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who is acquainted with Mr. Hooks and his circumstances, and says that the facts are substantially true as we have stated them. We have no doubt but that there are treasures buried through the country, and that it is as likely that Mr. Hooks should become possessed of some of it as any other man; and, "as it were," we think the story quite plausible and entitled to some credit.

A Loyal Regiment.

It is worthy of remark as somewhat more, perhaps, than a mere coincidence that Major Robert Anderson, now in command of Fort Sumpter; Lieutenant A. J. Slemmer, who within the walls of Fort Pickens, has defied the secession forces of Florida, Mississippi and Alabama; Captain J. B. Rickets, of Fort Brown, Texas, who has refused to surrender the post under his charge to the rebel authorities and Captain Bennett H. Hill, also of Texas, who has displayed true loyalty and courage, by refusing to obey the treasonable order of Twiggs for the surrender of the Federal property under his charge, avowing his resolve to defend it to the last extremity, and calling in reinforcements *to aid him in doing so*—all belong to the first regiment of the United States artilery. As one of the best educated and most intelligent branches of the national military service, this loyalty on the part of the artillery is not without significance. It speaks well for the *morale* of the whole regiment to find four of its officers, who have been tried, thus proving themselves equal to the various emergencies of their respective situations, and loyal to the banner of the Union.—*New York Times.*

☞ A young lady has discovered the reason why married men, from the age of thirty and upwards, are more or less bald. They scratch the hair off in dismay at their wives; long milliner's bills. Yes, it is certain. You have all observed that when a gentleman is examining a little "account," he always scratches his head, and the longer the bill the harder he scratches.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions *in rapid* succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, pavers', plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cube measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c. &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

COURT AFFAIRS---APR. TERM 1861.

TRIAL LIST—APRIL TERM 1861.
FIRST WEEK.

Ivett, Wigton & Co	vs	Joshua Johns
A J Wigton & Bro for use	vs	Same
Jacob H Lex	vs	Caldwell & Hoover
J & J A Hagerty	vs	Thomas Weston
J A Hagerty	vs	Same
E J Dougherty, Indorsee	vs	Jacob Cresswell
Miller Wallace	vs	Wm McCauley
J Milliken & Co for use	vs	John McComb.

SECOND WEEK.

Morrison Cove T R Co	vs	W P & G W Hacker
John Savage	vs	Math Truman'
Same	vs	Bonk's heirs
James Gordon	vs	Cresswell & Williams
Moses Robinson for use	vs	Wm McClure
Wm Stone et al	vs	John T Shirley et al
Morris, Fasker & Co	vs	Harrison & Mattern
Wm Crotsley	vs	Mich J Martin & Kurtz
J Crawford Wallace	vs	G & J H Shoenberger
Thomas Weston Jr	vs	Thomas Weston
Peter Vandevander	vs	McComb & Guyton
Konigmacher & Bauman	vs	Robt McCarl & wife
Jacob Cresswell	vs	C Brendstone
Same	vs	John E Ketterman et al
Samuel McMullin	vs	Benj Briggs et al
John T Dunn	vs	Samuel Backus.

GRAND JURORS.

Thomas Ashman, farmer, Shirley.
Hiram Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson.
William M. Bell, farmer, Shirley.
John C. Bucher, merchant, Alexandria.
Hugh Carey, farmer, Jackson.
David Culestock, farmer, Huntingdon.
Thomas Dean, farmer, Penn.
William Dorris, gentleman, *Huntingdon.*
Samuel Grove, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Isenberg, farmer, Shirley.
George Lyon, manager, Franklin.
Isaac Lininger, cabinetmaker, Huntingdon.
Samuel S. Lewis, farmer, West.
Jacob Mosser, farmer, Brady.
Nathan McDivit, farmer, Oneida.
Samuel McFeeters, farmer, Tell.
Samuel Morrison, farmer, Barree,
Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
David Stanes, farmer, Springfield.
Martin Schoffner, farmer, Brady.
John M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
John Smith, farmer, Barree.
Sidney Thompson, M. D., Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Edward Beighthal, mason, Morris.
Alex Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville.
Shadrick Chaney, farmer, Barree.
John Davidson, cabinet maker, Barree.
William Dowland, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Douglas, merchant, Walker.
Jackson Enyeart, farmer, Hopewell.
Isaiah Foster, farmer, Juniata.
Robert Green, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas Huling, farmer, Shirley.
Joseph Harkness, farmer, Jackson.
Archibald Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsm'k.
David Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
James Heeter, carpenter, Tod.
James K. Isett, distiller, Penn.
John S. Isett, farmer, Franklin.
Wm. B. Johnston, farmer, Franklin.
George Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Calvin James, teacher, Dublin.
James Kotterman, farmer, Cromwell.
John Laporte, wagon maker, Franklin.
Wm. C. Lock, farmer, Springfield.
John Lotz, farmer, Shirley.
R. Allison Miller, dentist, Huntingdon.
John W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
James McClure, farmer, Porter.
James McCracken, farmer, Oneida.
James McCabe, carpenter, Huntingdon.
John B. Moreland, farmer, Clay.
George W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
James Moore, farmer, Oneidr.
Samuel Mosser, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Myton, drover, Barree.
David Neff, farmer, Porter.
Peter Piper, farmer, Porter.
John Pollock, farmer, Shirley.
Jesse Peterson, farmer, Dublin.
John Russell, farmer, Hopewell.
John A. Shade, physician, Dublin.
John S. Shaver, carpenter, Shirley.
Henry Sharrer, teacher, Tell.
John Smith, farmer, Union.
A. D. Scott, blacksmith, Jackson.
John Whitney, miner, Tod.
Wm. Wagoner, mason, Clay.
John Vandevander, J. P., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John Booher, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob E. Bare, farmer, Springfield.
John Bumgartner, farmer, Union.
James M. Clark, agent, Carbon.
Samuel Coen, constable, Barree.
William Enyeart, farmer, Hopewell.
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
John C. Hicks, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Hemphill, carpenter, Huntingdon.
John Hicks, forgeman, Porter.
Jacob Hight, farmer, Brady.
Peter Harnish, farmer, Morris.
R. F. Hazlet, farmer, Morris.
Davis Hight, laborer, Huntingdon.
John Ingram, farmer, Franklin.
George Long, farmer, Walker.
John Lee, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Lehman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Lutz, farmer, Elitor, Shirley.
George Miller, farmer, Henderson.
Winchester McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Robert B. Myton, drover, Barree.
Benjamin Megahan, trader, Walker.
Edward McHugh, manager, Carbon.
George Noss, farmer, Tell.
James Porter, farmer, Cass.
William Reiley, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Reed, carpenter, Carbon.
Daniel Reed, farmer, Oneida.
James Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Elisha Shoemaker, Jr., farmer, Oneida.
Peter Shaver, clerk, Shirley.
Thomas F. Stewart, farmer, West.
Elias B. Wilson, J. P. Cassville.
Edward Yocum, farmer, Walker.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Fish or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the every body's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.–8m.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stone or Gravel, Gastritis, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Stains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Lockedjaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Colic, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Barey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to plough alone and single, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.50, or, in cloth, extra $1.75.

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Nov. 7, 1860.–6m.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
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THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
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LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC,
AND
THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC,
FOR 1861.
FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,
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LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Enchantment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who supply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.–1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by address-ing LEALY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and French Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated American Watch, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. (Sept. 19, 1860.–1y.

R. NEWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvas, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Parties visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,
GALLERY of ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expression of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy.

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

Nov. 28, 1860 JAY PAGE.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE NEW STORE.
WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelery Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE.

J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., *one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office*, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

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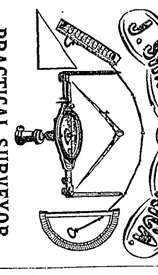
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]



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WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
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COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PATITIONS.

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It Tells You How to draw up a COLLECTION of DEEDS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

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It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

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It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

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It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

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CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Cups, Scarfs, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 9 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¼ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 9.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.
July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted), at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.20 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catasissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.20 noon and 5.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

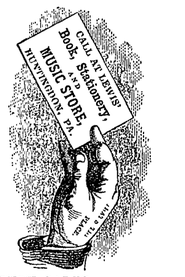
J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.
July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, threshing machine, sled and sleigh shoes, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of country produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860.



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